

BOROUGH OF DAVENTRY.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1954



H.A. HAMILTON SUMMERS,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Borough of Daventry:

Your Worship, and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1954, incorporating that of the Sanitary Inspector.

A study of the Vital Statistics of the Borough for the year 1954 again shows that there has been little change since the previous year, excepting only in the Birth Rate. This rose to a value which approximated to that given for England and Wales, and included three illegitimate births. The Crude Death Rate of 10.26 again represents a reduction on last year's rate and is very satisfactory, especially when compared with the figure of 11.3 for England and Wales.

No epidemics of a serious form of Infectious Disease occurred during the year under review, and no deaths were attributed to any such cause. Four cases of Tuberculosis were notified, all respiratory, but no deaths were recorded from this disease.

With regard to Housing during 1954 good progress was maintained. In all, 34 houses and 7 bungalows were completed and occupied, the latter representing a new departure by the Council, in that they were designed specially for occupation by elderly folk. With the laying of the foundation stone of the new British Timken factory within the Borough on June 9th, 1954, by the Solicitor-General, it could be said that the almost unattainable hopes of past years had been translated literally from the abstract to the concrete, related to which highly significant event in the history of Daventry was the progressing erection of 76 houses specially designated for the purpose of industrial expansion. It is of interest to record that the first of these houses was occupied in November by an employee of the new factory.

The Slum Clearance problem also received full attention, and during the year a total of 27 unfit houses were dealt with statutorily, 7 being demolished. Action taken included the declaration of two Clearance Areas involving 10 houses, the first since before the War.

Gratitude is expressed to your Sanitary Inspector for his excellent co-operation, despite increased duties resulting from inspection of meat at the re-opened slaughterhouse, also to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and assistance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

H.A. HAMILTON SUMMERS,
Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1954

Area(in acres)	...	...	...	3633
Population	...	...	...	4190
Number of separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	1280
Rateable Value 1954 (April)	...	...	...	£30. 644
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£120. 16. 10d.

LIVE BIRTHS (Rate per 1000 estimated population)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Rate E. & W.</u>
Legitimate	30	30	60		
Illegitimate	2	1	3		
	32	31	63	15.03	15.2

STILL BIRTHS (Rate per 1000 live and still births)

Legitimate	2	-	2		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	2	-	2	30.7	23.4

<u>DEATHS</u> (all causes)	24	19	43	10.26	11.3
----------------------------	----	----	----	-------	------

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES (Maternal Mortality)

NIL.

INFANT MORTALITY (Deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births)

Legitimate	1	-	1		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
	1	-	1	15.87	25.5

NEONATAL MORTALITY (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births)

1	-	1	15.87	-
---	---	---	-------	---

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NIL

MORTALITY TABLE, 1954

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Cancer (all forms)	2	7	9
Intracranial Vascular Lesions	5	1	6
Coronary Disease of the Heart	5	1	6
Heart Disease (other)	7	8	15
Circulatory Disease (other)	1	-	1
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and Illdefined diseases	1	2	3
Suicide	1	-	1
TOTALS	24	19	43
Stillbirths	2	-	2

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS OVER PREVIOUS 5 YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Crude Rate	Under 1 year		All ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Crude Rate
1949	4070	69	16.9	3	43.2	47	11.05
1950	4240	58	13.6	5	89.6	53	12.4
1951	4095	62	15.1	4	64.5	51	12.4
1952	4100	74	18.04	3	40.54	184	44.8
1953	4164	51	12.24	2	39.21	204	48.9
1954	4190	63	15.03	1	15.87	43	10.26

SECTION A.

Natural and Social Conditions

AREA

The acreage enclosed by the Borough Boundary suggests a much larger town than is, in fact, the case. This is because the area is mainly of a rural nature, being built-up and developed only to a relatively minor extent.

The Central urban portion within the Borough Boundary is of a very old foundation and is somewhat densely concentrated on elevated ground at the foot of Borough Hill, on which eminence can be seen the aerial masts of one of the oldest wireless broadcasting stations. It must be observed, however, that with development the nature of the town is steadily undergoing a change. What is virtually a new Daventry is being erected on slowly rising ground to the North of the old town, producing an inevitable contrast between the older cramped properties below Borough Hill and the new, well-spaced modern dwellings now being constructed.

POPULATION

The estimated mid-year population in 1954, calculated by the Registrar-General, was 4190, representing an increase of 26 on the 1953 figure. Natural increase, excess of births over deaths, was calculated to be 20.

DEATHS

43 deaths compared with 42 for the previous year, give a rate of 10.26 (Standardised rate - 7.79) compared with 11.4 for 1953.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 63, giving a rate of 15.03 per thousand live births, compared with a rate of 15.2 for England and Wales. The Standardised Rate was 15.93.

STILLBIRTHS

Two stillbirths were recorded for the year, giving a rate of 0.48 per thousand total population or 30.7 per thousand Live and Still births.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Three were recorded during the year, as compared with one for the previous year.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths were recorded during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY

The number of deaths which took place under the age of one year was one, compared with two in 1953, occurring before the 4th week of life. The resultant rate of 15.87 per thousand live births, compares well with 25.5 for England and Wales, and represents a continued improvement on the figures of 39.21 and 40.54 for 1953 and 1952 respectively. Prematurity was the reason for failure to survive in the case in question.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29152732>

SECTION B.

General Provisions of Health Service

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service is available for work in connection with the diagnosis and control of Infectious Diseases. It is situated adjacent to Northampton General Hospital.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The ambulance attached to the Isolation Hospital is utilised for the transport of infectious disease cases. General medical and surgical cases are moved by units of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, acting as agents for the County Council.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

An Infant Welfare Clinic is held in the Abbey Buildings on the third Friday of each month. A monthly Antenatal Clinic is also conducted.

There is still no permanent Dental Clinic in the town but the County Council Mobile Dental Unit pays periodic visits.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Tuberculosis After-Care Committee continued to serve both the Borough and the surrounding Rural District.

NURSING AT HOME

The County Council provides Health Visitors and District Nurses to visit homes as and when necessary. Home Helps may also be obtained when required by application to the same Authority.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

All infectious disease cases, excepting only Tuberculosis sufferers, can obtain suitable treatment at Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton, while general medical and surgical cases receive treatment at Danetre Hospital, Northampton General Hospital or Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough's water supply was well maintained throughout the year by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, and was not only adequate in quantity but of a very high level of purity.

The District scheme to bring water to the town from Pitsford Reservoir still remains to be carried out. This scheme includes works to increase the amount of water to be stored at Borough Hill by a million gallons, the present storage capacity being 350,000 gallons at 636 feet above sea level.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Very few premises became infested with insect pests and appropriate steps were taken to deal with such vermin. Fleas and bed bugs, at one time frequently met with and previously very difficult to destroy are nowadays practically unheard of, whilst most complaints at present concern infestation of dwelling houses with ants, these being more of a nuisance than danger to health.

More enquiries about woodworm control were received and it would seem that here is a pest which is threatening to become more widespread. It was found that infestations were mainly in the softer woods such as floor boards, doors and picture rails. Following upon inspection of the premises it was possible to suggest suitable means for dealing with this trouble.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

No improvement was made at the sewage disposal works and conditions throughout the year continued to be very unsatisfactory. In the month of April particulars and drawings were submitted to the Ministry concerning extensions and improvements required to meet the needs of the town and including provision for future industrial and housing development. Meetings took place between the Council's representatives and the Ministry but certain matters concerning the treatment of non-domestic effluent had still to be resolved by the end of the year. It would seem that during the period October 1953, when the Council first decided to have plans and estimates prepared for the necessary work, until the end of December 1954 - a period of 15 months - very little real headway has been made.

A new sewer was laid along Staverton Road, and this will facilitate the drainage of new houses being built along that road. Another scheme was being prepared to lay a sewer to the new Housing and Industrial Development Sites situate between Braunston Road and Ashby Road.

RODENT CONTROL

The number of actual rat infestations treated was greater than that for the previous year, as shown below. In this respect, however, it can be said that almost all cases were minor infestations, and effective treatment was carried out with so much success that in only 2 cases was it found necessary to carry out a second treatment. The efforts of man to deal with the menace of rats has endured from time immemorial, and it is only in comparatively recent years with the advent of safe baits coupled with skilful application of knowledge to infestation control, that the number of rats has been reduced to a minimum. Most of the infestations recorded were found to be in gardens where fowls were being kept, and to this end occupiers could do a lot to keep their premises free from rats if sheds were raised from the ground, and food left over collected up and not left overnight in the runs for rats to eat.

Sewers are check-baited twice yearly, and have been free from serious infestation. The Council's refuse tip and sewerage works are constantly under surveillance and treatment.

The treatment of infestations were as follows:-

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>
Dwelling houses	38	65
Business premises	4	6
Local Authority	8	7

REFUSE COLLECTIONS

The collection of refuse was maintained at weekly intervals throughout the year, a service which can be considered to compare very favourably with that given in other towns.

The refuse was disposed of by semi-controlled tipping at a site along the Daventry - Weedon Road, and no nuisance resulted therefrom. The tip was kept in a satisfactory condition and control measures were exercised continually against rats.

The problem of ensuring that each house in the Borough had a satisfactory dustbin was tackled by the Health Committee with a large measure of success. Following reports by Officers the Committee recommended that a Municipal Dustbin Scheme be adopted and that dustbins be supplied by the Council at a charge of 5/- per year, in accordance with the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In this way the Council were able to make a start in dealing with the dustbin question, and by the end of the year some 19 dustbins had been supplied by the Council. In addition, 17 bins were provided by owner/occupiers wishing to purchase their own dustbins. It will be appreciated that the Council now have power to deal with the bad cases by providing bins at an annual charge to the premises in question, at the same time

avoiding interference with anyone who may wish to continue providing his own receptacle.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

All such licensed dwellings were carefully observed to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable standard of hygiene, and the provision of adequate amenities.

The Council were only concerned with applications to station individual caravans within the Borough and, although such dwellings have very restricted accommodation for other than temporary occupation, their use does continue in most cases as a result of the housing shortage which still exists.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948. SECTION 47

No action under this Act proved necessary during the year.

PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS 1928 & 1936

19 Licences were granted to the occupiers of premises to store Petroleum Spirit in accordance with the provisions of the Petroleum Acts and Regulations.

One new underground petroleum store was built during the year.

SECTION D.

Housing

The year 1954 was unique in the town's history in that it saw the beginning of the industrial development which had been sought after for so long. The most important effect of this during the period under review was the full integration of the Council's ordinary building programme, as approved by the Ministry of Housing, with the considerably larger one permitted specifically for the housing of industrial workers expected to become resident in the town. The site for the combined programmes was that chosen and planned to the north of the town, and so situated as to form a link between the extensive factory area and the town itself. The excellent progress which was made can be studied in the latter part of this section of the report.

The Slum Clearance programme was pursued with unabated vigour during the year and showed a considerable improvement on the achievements of 1953. Demolition of 7 houses took place, whilst a total of 27 were dealt with statutorily under the appropriate sections of the Housing Acts. For the first time for many years Clearance Areas were declared, affecting 10 particularly bad houses in two areas, the Council now being in a position to give an assurance that all displaced families could be satisfactorily rehoused within the maximum time limit allowed. This particular provision is bound to be an important factor in a town of this size when the problem of dealing with a number of unfit houses in close proximity is being considered.

During August the new Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, came into operation. One of its provisions was that a report on all the unfit houses ascertained within the district had to be submitted within one year, together with the Council's proposals for dealing with the problem. Another provision related to increasing the rent chargeable under certain conditions. Owing to the poor state generally of much of the rent-controlled property in the Borough, and the fact that immense sums of money would have to be spent by owners to bring their property up to a satisfactory state, if such, indeed, were possible, before any increase could be countenanced, it is not considered likely that the Council will find itself overburdened with work under this part of the Act. It is certain to be so uneconomic in the great majority of cases that it appears unlikely that the Local Authority will benefit much in the way of improved living conditions through private enterprise.

Under the Housing Act 1949, four applications for Improvement Grants were received during the year, three being approved. It must be stated that the rate of application was disappointingly slow, particularly when the large number of houses still lacking baths and hot and cold water systems is borne in mind. The Council is prepared to give every consideration to applications under this Act, and the hope is expressed that owners will realise the value of it and come forward without delay to lend a hand with the uphill but worthwhile effort being made by the Council to raise the general living standards of their ancient Borough.

HOUSING STATISTICS

I. Inspections of dwellinghouses during the year:-

1.	(a) Number of dwellinghouses inspected for Public Health or Housing Act defects	...	260
	(b) Number of inspections made	...	771
2.	Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable expense	...	41
3.	Number of dwellinghouses (excluding those referred to under sub-head 2 above) found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	89

II. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notice:-

	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or Officers	...	38
--	--	-----	----

III. Action under Statutory powers during the year:-

A. Proceedings under Sect. 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	4
2.	Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices:-		
	(a) by owners	...	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		Nil

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	40
2.	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-		
	(a) by owners	...	18
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners		22

C. Proceedings under Sect. 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:-

1.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	9
2.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	7
3.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished by informal agreement with owners	...	-
4.	Number of dwellinghouses closed in pursuance of undertakings not to relet at end of present tenancy accepted by Council under Section 11		8

D. Proceedings under Sects. 25 and 26 of the Housing Act 1936:-

1. Number of houses dealt with under Section 25	...	10
2. Number of Clearance Orders made under Section 26		Nil

IV. Housing Act 1936, Part IV - Overcrowding

1. (a) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at end of year	...	15
(b) Number of families dwelling therein	...	24
(c) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	116
2. Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year	...	7
3. (a) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year	...	6
(b) Number of persons concerned in such cases		43
4. Number of cases in which dwellinghouses became overcrowded again after Local Authority had taken steps for abatement of same	...	Nil

During the year 1954 a total of 34 houses and 7 bungalows were completed and occupied; of the houses mentioned 28 were started in April and completed by December, a period of 9 months and this shows the excellent progress made by the Council in their housing programme. A further 86 houses were in the course of erection by the end of the year. Out of a total number of 114 houses being built during the year, 76 were being provided in connection with Industrial expansion for workers coming into the Town to work at the new British Timken Factory situate along Braunston Road. The Borough Surveyor was responsible for the construction of 76 of the houses which were of the New-Traditional type being known as "No-fines" concrete houses. The first of such houses to be built was occupied early in November by a British Timken employee.

A very notable feature was the completion and occupation of 7 bungalows for use of elderly people, which brings the total number of houses, both pre and post-war, provided by the Council to 347.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of food and drink

Frequent visits were made to food premises and in certain cases alterations and improvements were made to premises. Some of the smaller shops being very old are more difficult to keep clean than up-to-date structures. A satisfactory degree of co-operation has been received from traders, although some adverse comment has been forthcoming on account of the expenditure sometimes involved.

It would greatly help in the campaign for clean food if the general public could be persuaded to appreciate the importance of hygienically stored food, and to demand a high standard in the shops. Also, staff employed in handling food should be aware of their responsibility to the public in this connection, as clean methods are one of the chief aids to good business.

The three cases of food poisoning notified concerned one family, and the most likely source of infection was the unsatisfactory way in which the food had been prepared in the house.

The milk supply was satisfactory throughout the year, and was nearly all supplied by two large retailing firms.

Premises used for the sale of ice cream were visited and found to be suitable for such purpose. On request one large manufacturer undertook to provide completely wrapped ice cream, in place of the partially wrapped ice cream which was being distributed.

The most important aspect relating to food during the year was the decontrol of Slaughtering by the Ministry of Food, and re-introduction of Free Marketing of animals. This created a difficult problem for Local Authorities as no national uniform code was laid down in regard to structure and design of private slaughterhouses to be licensed, whilst the responsibility for ensuring that sufficient slaughtering accommodation was available in each district was placed upon the Local Authority. The necessity to ensure that adequate arrangements were made to provide the public with an uninterrupted supply of meat resulted in the Council holding meetings with the representatives of local farmers and butchers. As far as possible suitable plans were made for such a supply and later the Council were able to grant a licence to one butcher to re-open his slaughterhouse.

The following animals were slaughtered during the period 5th July until 31st December 1954 at these premises situate in Warwick Street:-

<u>Animals Slaughtered</u>	<u>Condemnations</u>
13 Bullocks	2 beasts' lungs - Tuberculosis
	1 beast's liver - Tuberculosis
	1 " " - Abscesses
	1 " " - Flukes

Animals SlaughteredCondemnations

5 Heifers	2 beasts' heads and tongues - Tuberculosis
1 Cow	-
14 Pigs	2 whole carcasses and organs (Casualties - Rheumatoid arthritis with emaciation) 1 carcass and organs - Acute Swine Erysipelas
164 Sheep and Lambs	1 carcass and organs - Dropsy with emaciation 9 Sheeps' plucks - parasites 1 Sheep's pluck - abscesses 2 Sheeps' livers - parasites

All meat was inspected before removal from the Slaughterhouse. It was proving necessary to carry out most of the meat inspections outside normal working hours, thereby increasing the work of the Sanitary Inspector.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious Diseases

Notification of the following cases of infectious disease was received during the year ending 31st December 1954:-

Disease	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1000 total Population
Acute Primary Pneumonia	2	-	2	0.47
Food Poisoning	1	2	3	0.70
Poliomyelitis, Acute (Paralytic)	1	-	1	0.23
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	0.23
Whooping Cough	3	9	12	2.82
TOTAL	7	12	19	

No case of Diptheria was notified during the year, but there was one case of Poliomyelitis in an adult. The three cases of Food Poisoning represent a single outbreak only, and concerned members of the same family.

Diptheria Immuniation 1954

Under 1 year	1-4	5-9	10-14	Total	Booster
29	6	-	-	35	10

Whooping Cough Vaccination - 1954

Under 1 year	1-4	5-14	Total
9	3	1	13

Combined Wh.

Cough Diptheria 24 10 - 34

N.B. The figures for combined immunisations are included in these for Diptheria given above.

Number of children known to have completed full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December 1954.

Age at 31/12/54 i.e. born in	Under 1 1954	1 '53	2 '52	3 '51	4 '50	5-9 '45/49	10-14 '40/44	Total Under 15
Number	17	29	50	40	35	253	217	641

SMALLPOX

No cases were notified during the year and it is most gratifying also to be able to report that the number vaccinated, mainly children, was 45, almost three times as many as for the previous year.

Vaccination 1954

	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>1-4</u>	<u>5-14</u>	<u>15 plus</u>	<u>Total</u>
Primary	37	4	3	1	45
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	3	3

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex distribution of new cases and deaths 1954

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Other		Pulmonary		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 plus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Cases on Register at 31st December 1954

Designation	Males		Females		TOTAL
	Pulmonary	Other	Pulmonary	Other	
Notified 1954	2	-	2	-	4
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-
Removals	1	-	1	-	2
Remaining	8	1	11	-	20

TUBERCULOSIS

The voluntary After-Care Committee continued throughout the year to serve both the Borough and surrounding Rural District. There were 25 members serving on the Committee and a total of 12 meetings were held during the period. The amount spent on patients whilst in sanatoriums or convalescing at home prior to being able to return to normal work was higher than any previous year and came to over £180. In this respect the Care Committee Members are to be congratulated for their efforts to help patients from the time they are taken ill until such time as they are able to return to normal life. Such action provides an extremely useful link between the treatment carried out in Sanatorium and the patients home life.

SECTION G.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Part I - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	13	19	3	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7 is enforced	35	41	3	-
(iii) Other premises (excluding outworkers' premises) in which Sect.7 is enforced.	8	12	-	-
	56	72	6	Nil

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Ref. to H.M. Insp.	Ref. by H.M.I.	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	2	2	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temp.(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent.(S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floor (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (except outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
	7	6	1	1	Nil

PART VIII - Outworkers.

Number of outworkers registered during the year 6.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTOR'S VISITS DURING THE YEAR

Housing

Repairs, Demolition Visits etc.	...	771
Overcrowding	...	21
Drainage, W.C.s, sinks etc.	...	168
Water Supply	...	19
Food & Drugs and ancillary provisions	...	121
Food - Inspection and Condemnation	...	19
Slaughterhouse visits	...	79
Shops	...	56
Petroleum Licensing and Supervision	...	31
Refuse Collection	...	65
Refuse Disposal	...	5
Verminous Premises and Infestations	...	3
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	20
Miscellaneous Visits	...	58
Pig keeping and other animal complaints	...	6
Nuisances	...	17
Public Conveniences	...	12
Theatres, Hotels and Places of Entertainment	...	14
Rodent Control	...	190
Schools	...	3
Temporary Dwellings and Hutted Accommodation	...	12
Interviews and Visits to Housing Applicants apart from normal Housing or Overcrowding complaints	...	422

2112
